# LECTOTYPIFICATION OF COSCINODON CALYPTRATUS (MUSCI, GRIMMIACEAE)

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## ABSTRACT

Coscinodon calyptratus (Drumm.) Kindb. is lectotypified with a NY specimen. Alaskan specimens previously referred to this species are Coscinodon hartzii.

KEY WORDS: Coscinodon, Grimmiaceae, Musci, lectotypification, nomenclature

In a recent paper (Muñoz 1998), I revised the distribution and taxonomic circumscription of Coscinodon calyptratus (Drumm.) Kindb. This species was originally described in Drummond's Musci Americani Exsiccata. Published in 1828, this exsiccata was widely distributed. Early bryophyte exsiccatae were often based on mixed collections, in which case the elements in one set may be different from those of other sets, even though they have the same name and number. For example, in Macoun's Canadian musci or Canadian m

In the case of Coscinodon calyptratus it is especially important to lectotypify the name in order to fix its application permanently, and avoid future changes in usage. Since the label, which constitutes the protologue, was printed and distributed with the specimens, it is clear that all of the material was in Drummond's possession when it was prepared, so all specimens must be considered part of the original material, and any one may serve as lectotype.

The specimen in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden (NY) is consistent with all aspects of the protologue, and conforms to established taxonomic usage (Flowers 1973; Jones 1933; Lawton 1971; Sullivant 1864), so I hereby designate it as a lectotype for this species:

Coscinodon calyptratus (Drumm.) C.E.O. Jensen ex Kindb., Species of European and Northamerican Bryineae (Mosses) 241. 1897 [published 1898]. BASIONYM: Grimmia calyptrata Drumm., Musci Americani, no. 60. 1828. TYPE: U.S.A. Rocky Mountains, Drummond [Drummond, Musci Americani, no. 60] LECTOTYPE [selected here]: NY; Isolectotypes: FH,H).

Muñoz (1998) treated Alaskan specimens (Steere 1978) under Coscinodon calyptratus. After studying an isotype of C. hartzii C.E.O. Jensen housed at Paris (PC), I now agree with Murray (1992) that these Alaskan specimens should be referred to C. hartzii, which is characterized by 2-3(-4)-stratose, generally plicate leaves, and dioecious sexuality.

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